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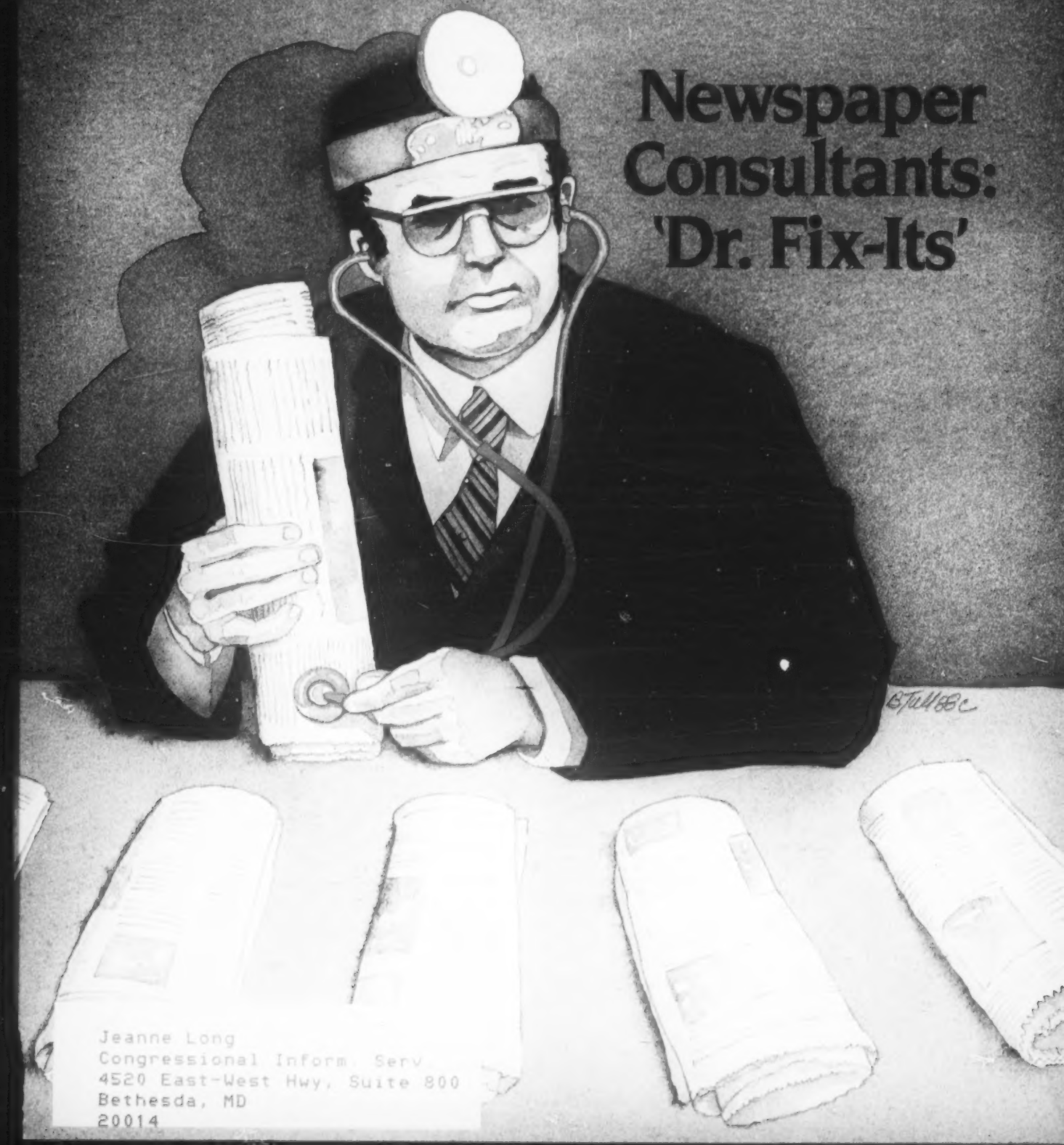
August 1988

Satellites Riding High In Newspaper Business

Presstime

The Journal of the American Newspaper Publishers Association



Newspaper Consultants: 'Dr. Fix-Its'

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presstime

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Special Report *Newspapers do not like to talk about the extent to which they are used, but consultants are hired to give advice in every area of the newspaper operation, from research to product design, from minority recruiting to mailroom traffic jams. And outside "hired guns" are happy to provide their expertise, for fees ranging from a few hundred dollars to a few hundred thousand. Some publishers believe newspaper associations can provide all the information they need, but others say consultants will play an increasing role as newspapering becomes more complex.* **28**

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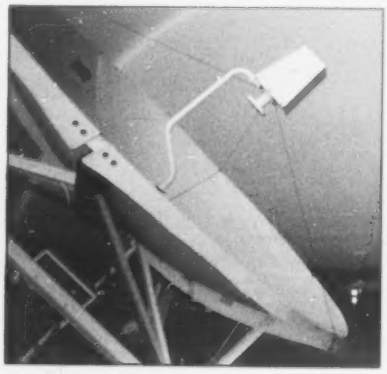

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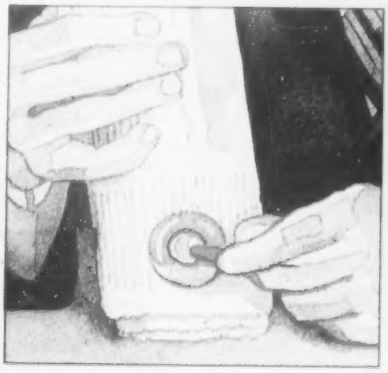

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CHAIRMAN'S CORNER

Costs of defending libel suits may threaten journalistic enterprise

Last April the U.S. Supreme Court left standing a $3-million libel award against CBS. In so doing, the court dramatically broke through the million-dollar ceiling on previously affirmed jury awards. No one yet knows whether this case will prove to be an aberration or a trendsetter, but either way Brown & Williamson's record-breaking award gives us pause to reflect on the cost of libel trials for the press today.

According to the most recently published report of the Libel Defense Resource Center covering the period 1985-86, the average damage award for libel granted by trial courts against media defendants was about $1.1 million. However, the press was successful 75 percent of the time in getting these awards either overturned or greatly reduced. For this reason, the average affirmed libel award through 1986 was about $145,000.

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

One can expect that number to rise significantly in the next LDRC study period, if only because of the Brown & Williamson award. But even if we treat that case as an aberration, we shouldn't lose sight of the fact that $145,000 represents a significant cost for most newspapers.

A newspaper holding libel insurance can expect to recover a substantial portion of that sum, but in anticipating the cost of a libel suit that goes to trial, an insured publisher must include the price of insurance as well as the amount of the deductible. Libel insurance premium rates doubled in 1984 and again in 1985, following the Westmoreland and Sharon trials. Given the nearly prohibitive rates for libel insurance today, it is probably small consolation to most publishers that insurance industry experts predicted no new rate increases in the wake of the Brown & Williamson case.

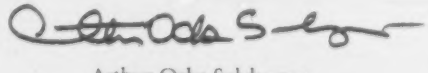
And then there is the cost of the lawyers. Today even those libel insurance policies that provide coverage for defense costs require the publisher to bear a substantial part of the attorneys' fees and expenses. Even a "simple" libel trial can easily cost a publisher $150,000 to defend.

These monetary costs represent hard realities for the press today. While the well-trained reporters and editors who are devoted to fair and complete coverage remain the best insurance against libel suits, such actions, like lightning, can strike inexplicably and unpredictably.

Thus, one may conclude that the only way to significantly reduce the high financial risk of libel is to do less high-risk journalism: less reporting about local government, less investigation of local institutions, less probing into the affairs and activities of local citizens.

Although we frequently decry the potential chilling effect of court decisions against the media, it has also been fashionable among publishers and editors to deny that we have actually been chilled. At the least, Brown & Williamson should make us pause before we deny again that libel suits and libel awards have had an impact on our journalism. It seems entirely possible that as the financial risk of libel grows, the true cost of libel may be measured not in average dollar amounts but in the slow disappearance of journalistic enterprise.

And that is a cost we truly cannot afford.



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ANPA releases first industry-wide salary survey

The average salary for a daily newspaper publisher in the United States and Canada is $101,608, and with incentive compensation the figure increases to $120,766.

ANPA's first annual Newspaper Industry Compensation Survey also found these pay averages at daily newspapers:

- For the editor, $60,985 (rising to $70,731 with bonuses).
- For the top advertising executive, $47,685 ($54,618 with bonuses).
- For the top circulation executive, $42,056 ($46,435 with bonuses).
- For the top operations, or production executive, $51,293 ($57,230 with bonuses).

These were among the findings gleaned from 583 responses to a questionnaire distributed earlier this year to all U.S. and Canadian dailies that are members of ANPA or the Inland Daily Press Association. The questionnaire covered pay levels in 59 job categories, ranging from publisher to beginning reporter, and from general manager to advertising artist/copy writer.

ANPA Chairman Arthur Ochs Sulzberger said the 1988 survey "is the first time we've had industry-wide salary information available in a single report. It will be useful to everyone involved in designing and developing compensation programs for newspapers."

ANPA Executive Vice President Thomas C. Fichter, who directed the survey, described it as "a benchmark for tracking the industry salaries in the future."

Copies have been sent to all participating papers.

The data are broken down by circulation (see charts) and by geographic region as well.

Predictably, the newspapers of at least a half-million circulation pay the biggest salaries to their top executives, with averages ranging from $294,575 ($371,376 with incentives) for publishers to $122,231 ($151,795) for top operations executives.

At dailies with circulations up to 5,000, which pay the least, the averages range from $44,933 ($47,298 with bonuses) for publishers to $18,086 (and no bonuses) for the top circulation person.

By region, the highest average base salary for a publisher is $125,280 in the Pacific states of Alaska, Hawaii, California, Oregon and Washington; the lowest base pay for publishers is in the western part of the Midwest (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota), $80,280. Computed in U.S. dollars, Canadian publishers earn an average of $90,504.

Regional differences also are apparent for other job categories. Among editors, for example, those in New England—at the high end of the scale—receive an average base salary of $67,909, while their counterparts in what the survey designates as the eastern Midwest states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin—at the low end—get an average of $52,358. Those in Canada are paid an average of $59,604.

About 90 percent of the papers with circulations exceeding 250,000 responded, and 33 percent of those of less-than-25,000-circulation did so.

Geographically, about 50 percent of the papers in the U.S. regions responded, while only 12 percent of the Canadian dailies did.

ANPA and other groups coordinated the industry-wide survey in an effort to eliminate duplication resulting from multiple studies by various organizations (*presstime*, Oct. 1987, p. 58).

Professor Hervey A. Juris of the Kellogg Graduate School of Management at Northwestern University supervised the study along with Robert J. Greene of Reward Systems Inc., Glenview, Ill. Data were processed by Inland Daily Press Association.

A daily paper that did not participate in the 1988 study may obtain a copy by agreeing to take part in next year's survey. Contact Juris at (312) 491-8684.

Publisher

Number of newspapers reporting: 351

Summary results

	Lowest	Median	Average	Highest
Base pay	$21,000	$85,000	$101,608	$504,000
Total direct compensation	21,000	96,900	120,766	741,417

By circulation

	Number of newspapers	Average number of employees supervised	Base pay: Range midpoint[1]	Base pay: Median	Base pay: Average	Total direct compensation (base plus incentive): Median	Total direct compensation (base plus incentive): Average
5,000 or less	6	23	$ -n/a[2]	$ 48,000	$ 44,993	$ 48,000	$ 47,298
5,001-10,000	38	41	50,000	47,687	55,426	54,500	63,557
10,001-25,000	100	83	66,500	64,000	70,906	73,000	80,483
25,001-50,000	103	165	83,000	83,500	88,825	96,000	104,980
50,001-75,000	30	282	115,300	97,750	108,210	124,308	127,441
75,001-100,000	18	349	117,000	115,400	146,238	138,600	172,623
100,001-150,000	16	442	125,200	145,000	142,559	163,020	170,926
150,001-250,000	18	845	117,000	166,000	178,084	177,000	205,102
250,001-500,000	10	1,153	136,900	208,750	210,515	230,090	266,384
500,000 and over	12	2,823	271,000	272,200	294,575	308,110	371,376

Editor

Number of newspapers reporting: 373

Summary results

	Lowest	Median	Average	Highest
Base pay	$15,072	$52,000	$60,985	$275,000
Total direct compensation	15,072	55,247	70,731	471,000

By circulation

	Number of newspapers	Average number of employees supervised	Base pay: Range midpoint[1]	Base pay: Median	Base pay: Average	Total direct compensation (base plus incentive): Median	Total direct compensation (base plus incentive): Average
5,000 or less	7	7	$ 23,374	$ 24,850	$ 23,506	$ 24,850	$ 23,506
5,001-10,000	28	9	27,757	27,300	29,114	28,612	30,279
10,001-25,000	92	22	38,480	37,700	41,093	38,923	42,914
25,001-50,000	113	39	55,000	48,024	50,140	51,180	56,181
50,001-75,000	40	71	71,000	59,750	62,827	67,500	69,799
75,001-100,000	20	85	83,000	63,769	67,852	69,800	80,814
100,001-150,000	21	108	73,400	78,000	81,250	94,000	92,512
150,001-250,000	22	181	92,000	96,250	102,193	121,500	118,061
250,001-500,000	16	219	105,586	115,387	116,853	144,800	145,057
500,000 and over	14	480	199,997	186,000	200,999	213,500	257,583

[1] Median of midpoints of pay ranges reported.

[2] No newspapers in this circulation category reported a range of compensation.

[3] Not sufficient data—fewer than three newspapers reported.

Top advertising executive

Number of newspapers reporting: 350

Summary results

	Lowest	Median	Average	Highest
Base pay	$ 15,000	$ 41,800	$ 47,685	$175,000
Total direct compensation	18,304	44,980	54,618	323,916

By circulation

	Number of newspapers	Average number of employees supervised	Base pay			Total direct compensation (base plus incentive)	
			Range midpoint[1]	Median	Average	Median	Average
5,000 or less	5	5	$ 34,346	$ 26,780	$ 25,964	$ 26,780	$ 26,596
5,001-10,000	30	6	25,168	24,856	25,156	26,072	27,481
10,001-25,000	115	14	36,764	32,217	32,640	33,843	35,095
25,001-50,000	81	26	55,000	43,730	43,681	47,666	49,941
50,001-75,000	29	44	71,000	53,000	54,502	61,500	60,872
75,001-100,000	23	73	73,424	58,499	59,804	64,504	67,364
100,001-150,000	18	63	56,448	59,900	62,768	72,423	77,239
150,001-250,000	23	130	92,000	78,520	78,407	87,612	90,808
250,001-500,000	15	182	90,595	88,200	91,162	100,000	108,469
500,000 and over	11	233	116,600	103,000	114,575	122,837	154,347

Top circulation executive

Number of newspapers reporting: 507

Summary results

	Lowest	Median	Average	Highest
Base pay	$9,500	$36,400	$42,056	$225,000
Total direct compensation	9,500	38,500	46,435	275,000

By circulation

	Number of newspapers	Average number of employees supervised	Base pay			Total direct compensation (base plus incentive)	
			Range midpoint[1]	Median	Average	Median	Average
5,000 or less	6	42	$ n/a[2]	$ 17,860	$ 18,086	$ 17,860	$ 18,086
5,001-10,000	47	14	23,452	20,900	21,575	22,180	22,510
10,001-25,000	163	19	34,060	28,640	29,852	29,661	31,029
25,001-50,000	141	39	51,000	37,500	39,152	40,976	43,007
50,001-75,000	45	81	63,000	50,100	48,647	52,750	54,663
75,001-100,000	25	110	67,000	53,000	54,665	60,000	64,744
100,001-150,000	24	91	57,162	57,949	58,614	65,000	67,737
150,001-250,000	26	239	83,000	69,450	68,312	75,300	76,705
250,001-500,000	17	831	83,000	76,000	81,260	89,096	93,737
500,000 and over	13	868	124,050	101,000	122,090	122,250	149,057

Top operations (production)

Number of newspapers reporting: 351

Summary results

	Lowest	Median	Average	Highest
Base pay	$10,000	$45,427	$51,293	$255,000
Total direct compensation	10,000	49,000	57,230	353,250

By circulation

	Number of newspapers	Average number of employees supervised	Base pay			Total direct compensation (base plus incentive)	
			Range midpoint[1]	Median	Average	Median	Average
5,000 or less	9	nsd[3]	nsd[3]	nsd[3]	nsd[3]	nsd[3]	nsd[3]
5,001-10,000	25	15	28,244	26,790	27,287	26,790	28,330
10,001-25,000	72	30	38,000	34,405	35,004	36,100	37,192
25,001-50,000	104	48	51,000	42,400	42,823	46,395	46,791
50,001-75,000	43	78	63,000	51,375	52,711	54,800	57,281
75,001-100,000	25	145	71,000	55,000	60,423	60,500	67,082
100,001-150,000	23	154	63,100	60,000	65,807	71,900	73,204
150,001-250,000	26	281	83,000	71,820	73,335	82,500	86,260
250,001-500,000	19	467	75,170	74,620	80,965	87,000	94,859
500,000 and over	13	1,137	104,500	110,000	122,231	119,215	151,795

NPRA to accept associate memberships; dues to be set

The Newspaper Personnel Relations Association has opened its membership to professionals outside the newspaper industry who "actively provide human resources services" to newspapers.

The NPRA at its annual meeting adopted an amendment to its constitution that will allow such outsiders as lawyers, psychologists and human relations consultants to be eligible for an associate membership. Associate members will not be allowed to vote on association affairs or serve on the board of directors, but they will be eligible to serve on committees.

Mark W. Ingham

The total associate membership will not be allowed to exceed 25 percent of the regular membership.

In order to become an associate, applicants must be recommended by a regular member of the association. Dues for associate members will be determined by the NPRA board.

The action was approved by a substantial majority of the approximately 180 NPRA members who attended the organization's 40th annual conference June 26-29 in San Diego.

Terry T. Travelstead, vice president/personnel of USA Today, was elected president for a one-year-term. John J. Swingle, employee relations manager at the Journal Star, Peoria, Ill., was elected vice president, and James R. Schober, employee relations director at the San Jose Mercury News, was elected secretary-treasurer.

The 500-member organization also formed a minority affairs committee and a professional development committee.

Also during the convention, the board named Mark W. Ingham NPRA executive director, succeeding Patricia P. Renfroe, who will now devote full attention to her responsibilities as manager of personnel relations for ANPA.

Like Renfroe, Ingham is on the staff of the ANPA Human Resources Department, where he is personnel relations associate. A former director of training for a group of Holiday Inns, he has a bachelor of science degree in speech and communication from Clarion (Pa.) University and a master's degree in human resource development from American University, Washington, D.C. □

1987 consumption of U.S. dailies increased 2.9 percent to another record high

Daily newspapers in the United States consumed 9,124,666 metric tons of newsprint in 1987—the fourth straight year of record use. The total was 2.9-percent higher than the previous record of 8,865,127 tons set a year earlier.

ANPA's annual state-by-state survey of newsprint consumption also shows that Arkansas had the largest percentage increase between 1986 (48,679 tons) and 1987 (59,697), 22.6 percent. Next highest were Connecticut (15.7 percent), New Hampshire (13.4 percent), Nevada and South Dakota (12.9 percent each), and New Jersey (11.2 percent).

California led the nation in total consumption—1,285,435 tons, 14.1 percent of the national total—and it had the biggest increase in actual tonnage consumed, 75,490 tons.

Net increases in consumption were recorded in 34 states as well as in the District of Columbia. Alaska had the largest percentage decrease, 13.3, or 2,775 tons. Texas had the biggest decrease in tonnage, 51,292 tons.

Regionally, the Northeast had the largest percentage increase in newsprint use between 1986 (2,215,977 tons) and 1987 (2,339,477)—5.6 percent. The Western states followed at 3.9 percent. Then came the North Central region at 2 percent and the South at 0.7 percent.

The annual ANPA survey [presstime, July 1987, p. 76] covered 1,726 general-circulation daily newspapers as well as some foreign-language, college and special-service dailies such as trade newspapers. Together, they accounted for 74 percent of 1987's estimated newsprint consumption by all U.S. users of 12,323,000 tons—an increase of 3.2 percent and also a record.

All users include weekly newspapers, commercial printers, free-distribution publications, comic sections and the government.

The 2.9-percent increase in consumption by U.S. dailies supersedes a preliminary estimate that had indicated an increase of 4.9 percent [presstime, April 1988, p. 73]. The preliminary estimate was based on data from newspapers in ANPA's statistical sample. The new consumption report was based on a survey of every daily newspaper in the United States. □

State-by-state newsprint consumption by U.S. daily newspapers*

	1987	1986	% change		1987	1986	% change
Alabama	76,920	73,747	4.3	Nebraska	46,067	46,280	-0.5
Alaska	18,155	20,930	-13.3	Nevada	44,799	39,677	12.9
Arizona	146,146	145,578	0.4	New Hampshire	23,878	21,059	13.4
Arkansas	59,697	48,679	22	New Jersey	395,041	355,148	11.2
California	1,285,435	1,209,945	6.7	New Mexico	28,986	29,062	-0.3
Colorado	188,544	190,968	-1.3	New York	963,030	924,216	4.2
Connecticut	120,126	103,844	15.7	North Carolina	170,114	159,656	6.6
Delaware	18,722	16,952	10.4	North Dakota	13,350	13,096	1.9
District of Columbia	254,302	241,695	5.2	Ohio	345,066	344,077	0.3
Florida	592,030	568,719	4.1	Oklahoma	71,216	79,205	-10.1
Georgia	208,614	198,892	4.9	Oregon	93,806	93,570	0.3
Hawaii	30,956	27,868	11.1	Pennsylvania	429,585	430,116	-0.1
Idaho	15,521	15,793	-1.7	Rhode Island	43,541	41,010	6.2
Illinois	456,119	445,436	2.4	South Carolina	72,988	71,446	2.2
Indiana	148,218	143,167	3.5	South Dakota	10,895	9,649	12.9
Iowa	74,023	73,612	0.6	Tennessee	120,417	119,182	1.0
Kansas	41,935	42,158	-0.5	Texas	659,329	710,621	-7.2
Kentucky	71,442	71,914	-0.7	Utah	35,202	37,719	-6.7
Louisiana	111,279	117,918	-5.6	Vermont	8,523	8,716	-2.2
Maine	27,079	24,375	11.1	Virginia	144,773	142,713	1.4
Maryland	124,442	116,012	7.3	Washington	139,349	137,564	1.3
Massachusetts	328,674	307,492	6.9	West Virginia	32,284	29,904	8.0
Michigan	333,828	332,537	0.4	Wisconsin	130,532	128,418	1.6
Minnesota	135,663	128,161	5.9	Wyoming	6,119	6,379	-4.1
Mississippi	35,317	36,191	-2.1				
Missouri	180,190	171,347	5.2	Total	9,124,666	8,865,127	2.9
Montana	12,299	12,714	-3.3				

Regional newsprint consumption by U.S. daily newspapers*

	1987		1986		
	Number of newspapers	Consumption	Number of newspapers	Consumption	% change
Northeast	302	2,339,477	310	2,215,977	5.6
North Central	540	1,915,886	545	1,877,938	2.0
South	580	2,823,986	589	2,803,445	0.7
West	304	2,045,317	307	1,957,767	3.9
Total	1,726	9,124,666	1,751	8,865,127	2.9
Total consumption by all U.S. users		12,323,000		11,937,000	3.2

*Metric tons

Smurfit mills operate as workers strike

The Association of Western Pulp & Paper Workers in early July struck Smurfit Newsprint Corp.'s Newberg and Oregon City, Ore., mills, but the company used supervisory personnel to continue operations there. Contracts expired March 15 at the Oregon City mill and April 1 at Newberg. The walkout was not directly related to the timber-industry strike in the Pacific Northwest that began in June.

Meanwhile, negotiations continue between the United Paperworkers International Union and Manistique Papers Inc.'s Manistique, Mich., mill. The contract there expired June 15.

In Canada, the Canadian Paperworkers Union and the Pulp, Paper & Woodworkers of Canada in mid-July tentatively agreed to a three-year contract in British Columbia negotiations, which include four mills. Contracts expired June 30. It reportedly provides for general wage increases of 85 cents an hour in the first year and 5.5 percent in each of the second and third years.

Negotiations continue between the CPU and Kruger Inc.'s Corner Brook, Newfoundland, mill, where the contract expired May 31 [presstime, June 1988, p. 132]. □

Merger approved

Great Lakes Forest Products Ltd. shareholders approved the merger of the company with CIP Inc.

The merged company—with newsprint mills at Gatineau and Trois-Rivieres, Quebec; Thunder Bay, Ontario; and Dalhousie, New Brunswick—is now operating as Canadian Pacific Forest Products Ltd. It is 79.7-percent owned by Canadian Pacific Ltd. [presstime, June 1988, p. 134]. □

Consumption drops second straight month

U.S. daily newspapers used 0.9-percent less newsprint in May compared with May 1987—the second straight month in which consumption dropped.

But for the first five months of the year combined, their consumption was still 1.5-percent higher than it was for the same period of 1987.

Newsprint consumption by all U.S. users also declined in May, down 1.7 percent from May 1987, but in the five-month period it increased 2.0 percent.

Newsprint inventories of newspapers in ANPA's statistical sample averaged 46 days in May, compared with 41 days in May 1987.

Shipments from Canadian mills were 1.0-percent higher during the month compared with May 1987, while those from U.S. mills rose 4.1 percent.

Canadian newsprint mills in May and year-to-date operated at 100 percent of rated capacity. U.S. mills operated at 99.2 percent of rated capacity in May and at 98.4 percent year-to-date.

Estimated consumption of all U.S. daily newspapers[1]

Region	April 1988(r)	April 1987	% Change
Northeast	201,185	199,000	+ 1.1
North Central	157,716	163,993	-3.8
South	239,313	246,550	-2.9
West	180,148	175,540	+ 2.6
Circulation Size			
up to 25,000	63,311	63,644	-0.5
25,001-100,000	166,475	166,741	-0.2
Over 100,000	548,576	554,698	-1.1
April totals	778,362	785,083	-0.9
Four-month totals	3,042,380	2,979,133	+ 2.1
Region	**May 1988(p)**	**May 1987**	**% Change**
Northeast	206,928	213,356	-3.0
North Central	171,106	171,884	-0.5
South	246,684	250,411	-1.5
West	183,802	179,900	+ 2.2
Circulation Size			
up to 25,000	64,915	63,250	+ 2.6
25,001-100,000	172,433	172,652	-0.1
Over 100,000	571,172	579,649	-1.5
May totals	808,520	815,551	-0.9
Five-month totals	3,850,900	3,794,684	+ 1.5

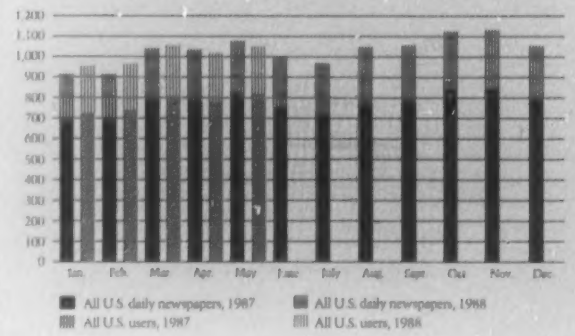
Estimated consumption of all U.S. users

	1988	1987	% Change
February totals	963,880(r)	905,647	+ 6.4(r)
March totals	1,059,279(r)	1,037,369	+ 2.1(r)
April totals	1,018,258(r)	1,031,263	-1.3(r)
May totals	1,055,053(p)	1,072,851	-1.7(p)
Five-month totals	5,054,067(p)	4,954,897	+ 2.0(p)

Production

	Canada	U.S.A.	North America
May 1988	859,961	466,050	1,326,011
May 1987	815,871	453,841	1,269,712
Increase	+ 44,090	+ 12,209	+ 56,299
	+ 5.4%	+ 2.7%	+ 4.4%
Five months 1988	4,196,891	2,266,228	6,463,119
Five months 1987	4,030,686	2,148,850	6,179,536
Increase	+ 166,205	+ 117,378	+ 283,583
	+ 4.1%	+ 5.5%	+ 4.6%

Estimated newsprint consumption, 1987-1988 (thousands of metric tons)



Stocks

U.S. publishers[2]	Tonnage	Days' supply on hand	Days' supply in transit
March 1988	962,255	39	6
March 1987	874,026	35	6
April 1988	971,780	40(r)	6
April 1987	869,316	35	5
May 1988	968,135	40(p)	6(p)
May 1987	847,549	35	6
Canadian mills			
May 1988	362,944	—	—
May 1987	323,378	—	—
U.S. mills			
May 1988	63,197	—	—
May 1987	46,668	—	—

Shipments

From Canadian mills	U.S.A.	Canada	Export	Total
May 1988	591,365	107,108	157,235	855,708
May 1987	586,327	95,067	133,850	815,244
Five months 1988	2,928,913	505,518	588,611	4,023,042
Five months 1987	2,878,662	479,535	626,315	3,984,512
Increase or decrease	+ 50,251	+ 25,983	-37,704	+ 38,530
	+ 1.7%	+ 5.4%	-6.0%	+ 1.0%
From U.S. mills				
May 1988	434,972		27,773	462,745
May 1987	427,085		25,262	452,347
Five months 1988	2,114,906		124,256	2,239,162
Five months 1987	2,017,633		133,623	2,151,256
Increase or decrease	+ 97,273		-9,367	+ 87,906
	+ 4.6%		-7.0%	+ 4.1%
From North American mills				
May 1988	1,026,337	107,108	185,008	1,318,453
May 1987	1,013,412	95,067	159,112	1,267,591
Five months 1988	5,043,819	505,518	712,867	6,262,204
Five months 1987	4,896,295	479,535	759,938	6,135,768
Increase or decrease	+ 147,524	+ 25,983	-47,071	+ 126,436
	+ 3.0%	+ 5.4%	-6.2%	+ 2.1%

[1]Based on stratified data from newspapers in ANPA statistical sample; figures in this and other tables are in metric tons.

[2]Represents stocks of newspapers in ANPA statistical sample.
(r) = revised (p) = preliminary